# The 2003 Annual One Night Count of people who are homeless in King County, Washington



Prepared by the Public Awareness Committee of the
Seattle/King County Coalition for the Homeless
in cooperation with
King County Housing and Community Development Program,
Human Services Department of the City of Seattle, and
Out of the Rain Homelessness Initiative of United Way of King County.

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# **2003 One Night Count**

The Seattle/King County Coalition for the Homeless (SKCCH) currently estimates that on any given night there are 8,000 people who are homeless in King County, Washington.

Each year SKCCH conducts a One Night Count which includes a street count and a survey of homeless shelters and transitional programs. The purpose of this count is not to pinpoint the exact number of people who are homeless, but rather to track trends over time and analyze demographic data.

The One Night Count consists of the Street Count which is conducted in limited parts of the cities of Seattle and Kent and North King County, a comprehensive Survey of emergency shelter and transitional programs throughout King County, and an estimate of the number of people unsheltered in the balance of King County.

This year we estimate that 8,000 people are homeless on any given night. The survey of shelters and transitional programs found 4,617 people utilizing services on the night of the One Night Count. The Street Count conducted in parts of Seattle, Kent, and North King County found 1,899 people surviving outside without shelter. In addition, it is estimated that at least 1,500 people are living unsheltered in the balance of King County.

The comprehensive report that follows provides current, unduplicated numbers relating to individuals who are homeless in King County. The data is from the October 16, 2003 One Night Count organized by the Seattle King County Coalition for the Homeless (SKCCH).

# The 2003 Annual One Night Count Estimate of people who are homeless in King County, Washington

The Seattle/King Count Coalition for the Homeless estimates that on any given night there are 8,000 people who are homeless in King County, Washington.

#### Introduction

The One Night Count is comprised of a 'street count' as well as a survey of shelter and transitional housing programs.

This report will provide the reader with a glimpse of the women, men and children whose homelessness resulted in their being in one of the following places on October 16, 2003:

- The streets of downtown Seattle and surrounding neighborhoods
- The streets of limited parts of Kent
- The streets of limited parts of North King County
- Abandoned structures
- Tent City
- Emergency shelters throughout King County
- Transitional housing programs throughout King County

This data summary should be used to shed light on trends in homelessness in Seattle and the balance of King County.

#### **History of the One Night Count**

The One Night Count of homeless people in the Seattle/King County area has been conducted annually for the past 25 years.

The Seattle/King County Coalition for the Homeless (SKCCH), a partnership of not-for-profit and government agencies that collaborates to address the needs of homeless people, assumes oversight of this event which has 2 main components:

- the 'street count'
- the shelter and transitional housing survey.

#### Street Count

The Seattle/King County homeless street count is led by Operation Nightwatch, an active member of SKCCH. It consists of a 'moment in time' unduplicated tally of people living 'on the street' downtown and in outlying neighborhoods of Seattle, in parts of the City of Kent ,and this year – for the first time, in North King County . For several years now, anecdotal evidence has suggested that people who are homeless are leaving the downtown core of Seattle and seeking

refugee in the suburban cities. The coalition hopes to continue expanding the boundaries of the street count in order to provide a more accurate depiction of homelessness in King County.

Because in their effort to survive another night homeless people go to great lengths to protect themselves from view, the street count does not reflect the exact number of people on the streets of our communities. And by design the Street Count also does not fully capture data about people living in abandoned buildings, sleeping on private property, or people who have managed to find some security hidden within bushes under the freeway. Given this, the count is intended to foster an understanding of the patterns of survival for some of the people who are homeless – those who sleep in publicly accessible areas.

#### Shelter and Transitional Housing Survey

The annual One Night Count also includes a survey of Seattle/King County's sheltered homeless community. This component of the count is carried out with administrative support funded through United Way of King County, City of Seattle Human Services Department, King County Housing and Community Development Program, and the Seattle/King County Coalition for the Homeless

The survey, which is conducted on the same night as the Street Count, produces unduplicated data on people utilizing homeless services at a given point in time. The staff of homeless programs complete a seven page survey which offers a profile of people who are homeless staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Havens, as well as those utilizing motel voucher programs throughout King County on that particular night. Over time the data has helped identify trends in service use and provision.

It must be emphasized that the information reported in the survey solely reflects the number of individuals and households receiving service at one particular point in time. Additionally, the survey does not reflect individuals in the homeless community who are not accessing services.

Neither the Street Count nor the Survey captures the hundreds of people throughout the county that are "couch-surfing," staying with friends or relatives for a few nights or weeks here and there. Nor does this effort seek to depict the people living in substandard housing, in trailers without running water or electricity in the more rural areas of the county, the many families that are secretly doubled or tripled up on a permanent basis in one unit, or the hundreds of people that are paying for motel rooms on a daily or weekly basis hoping to somehow save enough money for a permanent place of their own.

# Street Count

This year's street count found a total of 1,899 people living on the streets of Seattle, Kent and N. King County. This included 1,801 people found in traditional count areas, and another 98 people in two new count areas (North King County, South Seattle). The North King County area included parts of Shoreline and surrounding neighborhoods. The 24 people found in north county helps confirm the fact that people are choosing to seek refuge in suburban neighborhoods.

The following table indicates that the number of people living on the streets of King County grew substantially in the late 1990s and may be stabilizing.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Seattle						
Men	356	451	446	672	817	771
Women	54	93	48	122	130	168
Minor (under 18)	1	22	47	79	28	51
Unknown	219	342	368	417	804	738
Sub Total	630	908	909	1290	1779	1728
New Seattle count						
area for the year*						
Men	64		134	46	80	12
Women	10		35	7	30	1
Minor (under 18)	2		7	0	11	
Unknown	78	75	0	111	58	61
Subtotal	154	75	176	164	179	74
TOTAL Seattle	784	983	1085	1454	1958	1802
Balance of County						
(includes new North						
County area)						
Men					23	14
Women					3	3
Minor (under 18)					0	0
Unknown					56	80
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	82	97
TOTAL Count	784	983	1085	1454	2040	1899

<sup>\*</sup>New areas are only separated out the first year they are added to the count. The following year, if that area is counted again, the numbers will appear in the "Seattle" or "Balance of County" sections.

The weather appeared to be a key factor in the street count results this year. There were torrential downpours between the hours of 2 A.M. and 5 A.M. when volunteers were walking the streets. Volunteers noticed that parks and other open spaces that typically served as makeshift campgrounds for homeless people were empty. In order to survive the elements people sought "shelter" in cars, under bridges, and in doorways. In comparing data from the years 2002 and

2003 there was a 6% decrease this year in the percentage of people found in city parks and greenbelts. In contrast, there was an 8% increase this year in the number of people found staying in cars. These numbers speak to the influence weather can have on people's survival strategies.

Where people were found by the One Night Street Count 1998 – 2002

	2003	2002	<u>2001</u>	2000	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
Benches	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%
Parking garages	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Vehicle (est. 2)	31%	23%	22%	20%	16%	15%
Under road/bridges	<b>7%</b>	9%	15%	11%	15%	20%
Doorways	11%	8%	11%	13%	14%	13%
City Park	1%	3%	5%	3%	9%	9%
Greenbelt	4%	8%	3%	2%	5%	3%
Bus Stops	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%
Alleys	6%	2%	6%	3%	5%	5%
Walking w/ no destination	15%	15%	17%	15%		
Structures	13%	13%				
Other	8%	16%	19%	25%	28%	29%

The category of "other" includes a number of sites that do not fit any of the other categories. These include Tent City, the Dutch Shisler Sobering Center, and the Harborview emergency room.

## Tent City

Tent City is an ongoing and, of necessity, mobile self-managed encampment of people who are homeless and living together to provide safety and mutual support. On the night of the count, Tent City reported 70 homeless people who were living in their community.

# Sobering Center

The Dutch Shisler Sobering Center reported 47 homeless women and men at their facility on the night of the count. The Sobering Center provides a safe, clean, supervised place for intoxicated individuals to 'sleep off' the effects of alcohol and other drugs in a medically supervised environment.

#### Emergency Room

Harborview Hospital reported 18 homeless men in the emergency room on the night of the count. During both the 2002 and 2001 counts there were only 5 people at the emergency room.

#### **Squats**

"Squats" is the term used to indicate the places of shelter that people who are homeless create for themselves in otherwise abandoned buildings. Traditionally, squats have not been included in the count as organizers do not want to send volunteers abandoned buildings for safety reasons. For a number of years, the Street Count planning group expressed a desire include squats in our count.

On the night of the count, Peace for the Streets by Kids from the Streets (PSKS). hosted an evening event and encouraged young people who were staying in abandoned buildings to drop by and complete a brief survey. This year 67 young people reported they were living in "squats" and are reported under the category of structures. According to the information PSKS collected the majority of these people are between 18-25 years old.

#### **Trends**

The most striking finding in the 2003 Street Count was the number of people seeking refuge in neighborhoods outside of downtown Seattle. In the Ballard neighborhood of Seattle there were 253 people sighted that night. This figure is more than double the number of people found in that neighborhood during the 2002 count. The majority of people were staying in cars in the industrial area that borders the canal. It should be noted that this neighborhood does not currently have shelters, hygiene centers, or services to accommodate the growing number of homeless people.

Trends over time have suggested that neighborhood development, construction, police presence, laws, and weather can impact where people stay. To accurately estimate the number of people on the streets, the Coalition expanded the Street Count to Shoreline and bordering neighborhoods in the north part of the County. The 2003 count found 24 people on the streets in this area. The amount of land to the North and the lack of a central "downtown" location made it difficult to canvass the area during the limited hours of the count.

For the second year in a row the Street Count was conducted in Kent. Volunteers found 73 people in downtown Kent and parts of the Interurban Trail. Recently, concerns were raised in these neighborhoods about the number of homeless people accessing public buildings to use the restrooms. In the past few years the Street Count has provided clear evidence that homelessness is not a social crisis limited to downtown Seattle.

# Shelter and Transitional Housing Survey

On October 16, 2003 <u>4,617</u> unduplicated persons who were homeless accessed shelters and transitional programs in Seattle and King County. Over time new programs have opened and some have closed or significantly changed their service model. Whenever possible, efforts have been made to maintain consistency in classification and reporting. The chart below summarizes the survey findings in comparison to previous years.

Number of programs reporting\* in the 2003 One Night Count Survey

	2003	2002	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u> 1999</u>
Family shelters & transitional	68	69	58	80	63
Single adult shelters & transitional	<b>76</b>	69	60	71	65
Youth/YA shelters & transitional	25	25	28	30	29
Voucher programs	9	12	18	14	15
Total	178	175	164	195	172

<sup>\*</sup>A few programs failed to return their surveys in 2003 and data from the program was estimated based on previous surveys. Before information for any program was included in this report, each program was contacted to verify that is was still in operation and providing the same services as previous years.

Emergency shelter is short-term housing that can vary from one night to ninety days. It is important to note that the term "emergency shelter" can refer to a variety of types of programs, and that requirements and regulations will differ from shelter to shelter. Target populations include: single adults, families (two-parent and/or single parents with children), youth/young adults, and teen parents.

The make up of the shelters will differ also. Facilities range from a mat or a bunk in a large shared space, to private or semi-private rooms or units. Single adult shelters are usually dormstyle, with separate facilities for men and women if they are co-ed. Most family shelters will provide families with their own room or unit. Shelters may be nighttime only (i.e., 7:00pm to 7:00am), or may also provide services and a place to be during the day.

Transitional housing is time-limited housing with supportive services designed to help people make the transition from homelessness to permanent housing. The time range for transitional housing is 90 days to 24 months. Amount and intensity of services varies with target population, according to the individual needs of clients, and over the time-span of their tenure.

Individuals by	Seattle	<b>Balance of King</b>	All Programs
Type of Program	programs	County programs	
Shelter-Singles / Adults	1,520	50	1,570
Shelter-Families	432	159	591
Shelter Youth/Young Adults	27	19	46
Transitional-Singles /Adults	530	128	658
Transitional-Families	848	581	1429
Transitional- Youth	106	76	182
Voucher	89	9	98
Safe Haven	43	0	43
Totals	3,595	1,022	4,617

Individuals by Household Type	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Couples with children	658	717	796	819	635
Couples without children	22	30	22	8	22
Adult women with children	1,328	1,322	1,339	1,406	1,236
Teen women (18 & under) w/child	22	39	30	36	45
Adult men with children	<b>79</b>	88	90	71	84
Single women	610	612	682	482	482
Single men	1,822	1,815	1,489	1,630	1,415
Minor alone (under 18)	70	52	46	43	46
Unknown	6		20	5	0
Information not monitored			157	0	0
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	4,617	4,675	4,671	4,500	3,965

This year's survey found a total of 3,126 households (comprised of 4,617 individuals) accessing services. This figure includes couples with no children, teen parents, single and dual parent households, and some extended family situations.

## Age and gender

**Individuals Surveyed by Gender** 

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Females	42%	41%	47%	43%	42%	38%
Males	<b>58%</b>	59%	53%	57%	58%	62%
Transgender	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

This year's survey also captured information from people who identified as transgender. Information was reported on 5 transgender people accessing services. Although this is small it does represent our first successful attempt at capture information on gender identity diversity in homeless programs. A recent report by the National Gay and Lesbian Taskforce and the National Coalition for the Homeless estimates that 1 in 5 transgender people will need some form of emergency housing assistance in their lifetime. The ages of those served has remained relatively constant over the years.

**Individuals Surveyed by Age** 

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
0-5 yrs.	13%	12%	15%	16%	13%	12%
6-12 yrs.	10%	11%	13%	12%	13%	10%
13-17 yrs.	8%	8%	8%	7%	8%	7%
Subtotal 0-17	30%	31%	36%	34%	34%	30%
18-25 yrs.	10%	12%	11%	10%	8%	11%
26-59 yrs.	55%	53%	49%	46%	48%	50%
60-84 yrs.	<b>5%</b>	4%	4%	10%	9%	10%
85 and older	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

# Race/Ethnicity

The One Night Count survey data indicates that the disparity between the racial composition of the general population and that of people utilizing homeless services has continued to grow. People of color are clearly over represented in the homeless community, with the exception of Asian/Pacific Islanders. This data is consistent with the One Night Count figures from the last three years. The table below shows the comparison of the racial composition of the population at-large versus those who are experiencing homelessness. The percentages are calculated excluding unknowns.

Race / Ethnicity in King County (including Seattle)

	General Population*	Homeless Population
Caucasian	80%	39%
African American	5%	38%
Native American	1%	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10%	4%
Hispanic	3%	11%
Multi-racial	n/a	5%

<sup>\*2000</sup> US Census

The chart below provides a retrospective comparison at the race/ethnicity of people utilizing homeless programs in King County. It should be noted that the category of multi-racial was added for the 2001 survey (previously these individuals were included in the category "other".

Race / Ethnicity of People Utilizing Homeless Programs in King County

Race / Ethnicity of Feople Othizing Homeless Frograms in King County								
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999			
American Indian or Alaska Native	3%	5%	4%	6%	5%			
Asian	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%			
African (Ethiopian, Nigerian, Kenya,	10%	11%	11%	12%	10%			
etc.)								
Black or African American	28%	29%	29%	27%	29%			
Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%			
Hispanic/Latino	11%	10%	9%	11%	9%			
White	39%	38%	38%	37%	40%			
Multi-Racial	4%	5%	4%					
Other	1%	1%	1%	4%	4%			

#### Immigrant/Refugee Status and Languages Spoken

This year's survey found 536 immigrants, refugees, or people newly arrived to this country who were utilizing services. This figure is consistent with the 2002 survey, which found 508 people. Between the years 2001 and 2002 there was a significant decrease in the number of immigrants reported in homeless programs. The 2001 survey found 733 people who were immigrants or refugees. The majority (68%) of immigrants and refugees were accessing transitional programs

for families. The chart below details where immigrants and refugees were staying on the night of the count.

		Transitional - single adults		Transitional - families		Transitional - youth	Other	Totals
Seattle King County	36 5	38	65 9	264 103		9	3	415 121
Totals	41	38	74		1	12	3	536

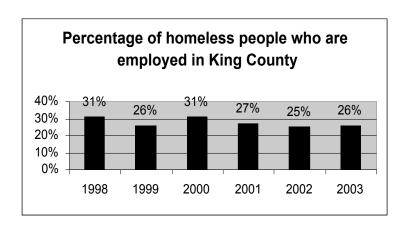
#### Language

According to the survey 473 people accessing services had limited English speaking abilities; included in this figure are 35 people who were deaf or hard of hearing and communicated through sign language. The most common languages, other than English, spoken in programs are Spanish, Somali, various African dialects, and various Asian dialects. These numbers are consistent with the 2002 survey results.

#### Income

When the survey was conducted the Annual Median Income (AMI) for a family of 4 in King County was \$56,501 per year. Of the households served on that night, 98% had incomes below 30% of AMI (less than \$23,350 for a family of four). This represents a 2% increase over last year in the number of people with extremely low or no income. This can be attributed to the fact that the 2003 survey reported the highest number of people surveyed to date without any income.

Of the people that reported some income, employment is still the largest earnings source for people who are homeless. The percentage of employed homeless people has fluctuated over time depending on the economy.



#### **Factors Contributing to Homelessness**

The survey asked program staff to identify factors that contributed to a household becoming homeless. Of the 3,126 households included in the survey, factors were identified for 1,677 (54%) households. Economic or financial loss was the most frequently reported reason for

homelessness. This is consistent with the income findings of the survey, namely that people who are homeless live in extreme poverty. A recent eviction or displacement from housing was the second most frequently cited reason for homelessness.

Domestic violence and other forms of abuse are the next most commonly reported factor. In the 2003 survey 533 households reported domestic violence and other forms of abuse as a factor contributing to their homelessness.

#### **Disabilities**

According to the One Night Count survey, the most frequently cited disabilities among people who are homeless are mental illness and chemical dependency. Respondents were allowed to identify more than one disability, and this year 1,372 people reported 2,074 disabilities. The chart below shows the number of reported disabilities by category for the past four years.

Disability Reported	2003	2002	2001	2000
HIV/AIDS	46	64	49	n/a
Mental Illness	484	588	587	464
Alcohol / Substance Abuse	628	684	693	644
Developmental Disability	62	94	71	78
Dually Diagnosed	248	294	237	199
Physical Disability	291	216	316	294
Needing Acute Health Care	48	56	69	56
Needing Respite Health Care	31	63	21	32
Other	236	62	236	43
Total Factors	2,074	2,121	2,279	1,810

It should be noted that not all programs capture data on people's disabilities. Of the information collected, the majority of disabilities were reported from people accessing shelters and transitional programs for single adults. At least one disability was reported for 46% of the people in single adult programs, this compares to 21% of the people in youth programs, and 12% of the people in family programs.

#### **Last Permanent Address**

The One Night Count survey asks participants to list the last permanent address of people utilizing their services. A permanent address is defined as a place occupied for at least two months, excluding shelter and transitional housing. This information was collected for over 70% of the households who were accessing services. On the night of the count, 85% of the emergency shelter and transitional programs who participated in the survey are located in the City of Seattle, - in contrast, only 52% of the households reported Seattle as their last permanent address. The Balance of King County provided 15% of the total services that were surveyed, and 26% of people listed the greater King County area as their last permanent address. The remaining households were either from Washington State (excluding King County) at 7%, or from out of state at 17%. The most significant change from last year's survey was the decline of people from who listed their last address as in Washington State but outside of King County.

Last Permanent Address of Households Surveyed

	2003	2002	2001
Seattle	1046 (52%)	1131 (51%)	1220 (50%)
North or East King County	232 (11%)	200 (9%)	253 (10%)
South King County	275 (14%)	292 (13%)	245 (10%)
Washington State (outside of King County)	137 (7%)	232 (10%)	226 (9%)
Out of State	338 (17%)	367 (16%)	495 (20%)
Unknown	230	177	
Information not monitored	868	738	
Total Hausahald	s 2 126 (100%)	3 137 (100%)	3 047 (100 %)

Total Households 3,126 (100%) 3,137 (100%) 3,047 (100 %)

#### Institutions

The 2003 survey asked programs to report the number of people who had been released from an institution within the past two years. This was the coalition's second attempt to capture quantitative information about people being released from psychiatric hospitals, the foster care system, inpatient drug and alcohol treatment facilities, prisons and work release programs. A total of 669 people who were homeless reported being released from an institution; last year's survey found 434 people. It is difficult to draw conclusions from only two years of data however the 2003 survey results did show a significant increase in the number of people recently involved in the jail system. The majority of programs did not collect this type of data. A more in-depth analysis is needed to determine the prevalence of people being released from institutions to the emergency housing system.

**Instances of institutional discharge to homelessness** 

	2003	2002
Psychiatric Hospital	61	75
Hospital for Physical Illness	111	80
Foster Care System	33	15
Inpatient Drug / Alcohol Treatment	136	141
Jail / Prison or Work Release Facility	212	124
Number of people released from at least one institution	669	434

# **Concluding Summary**

The 2003 One Night Count estimates 8,000 people are homeless in King County on any given night.

We can be certain that, on October 16, 2003 there were 4,617 homeless individuals in shelters or transitional programs in our region. In addition, 1,899 women, men and children were surviving outdoors --- unsheltered --- in parts of Seattle, Kent, and Shoreline alone. It is estimated that at least 1,500 persons were living, unsheltered, in the balance of the county.

The One Night Count total for 2003 was very similar to the 2002 estimate of homeless people. As this report shows, an increasing number of people are unsheltered on the streets in neighborhoods outside of the downtown core of Seattle. The Seattle/King County Coalition for the Homeless hopes to call attention to the need for emergency services for people without shelter.

The mission of the Seattle King County Coalition for the Homeless is to help create the political and public will to:

- guarantee the availability of safe shelter for all,
- increase the supply of affordable housing, and
- ensure all homeless people and those at-risk receive relevant support services.

Methodology: One Night County 2003

#### Street Count

At 2:30 A.M. on October 16, 2003, 200 volunteer counters left from downtown Seattle, while another 100 volunteers left from Ballard and the University District, with a goal of counting individuals living unsheltered on the streets in downtown Seattle, and some surrounding neighborhoods. In addition, nearly 100 volunteers implemented street counts in parts of Kent and Shoreline. This was the first time that the street count was conducted in Shoreline.

Counting teams, comprised of approximately 3-6 volunteers, spread out over their designated areas on foot, and counted the number of people who were homeless and living on the street, in alleys, doorways, cars and in makeshift shelters, returning with their tallied numbers by 5:30 A.M.

The figures from each team's tally sheets were collated to arrive at the total count. The results of the street count were then available by 6 A.M. for the media and elected officials who were present at the count's end. Press releases were FAXed to other media during that morning

#### Shelter and Transitional Housing Survey

On October 16, 178 programs providing shelter, transitional housing or hotel/motel vouchers, completed a comprehensive survey which had been sent to each program two weeks prior to the One Night Count.

The survey encompassed information relating to the individuals and families they served that night. Service providers documented information including total numbers served, sex, age race/ethnicity and language of those served, as well as information relating to veteran status, disabilities and income. Also collected was information regarding prior living situations, reason and duration of homelessness, and the number of incidences of homelessness in the past two years.

# **Agencies Participating in the 2003 One Night Count Survey**

Acres of Diamonds

Archdiocesan Housing Authority

Auburn Youth Resources Bread of Life Mission

Catholic Community Services Central Area Motivation Program Church Council of Greater Seattle

CityTeam Ministries

Community Psychiatric Clinic

**Compass Center Compassion House** 

Consejo Counseling & Referral Service

Department of Community & Human Services Development Assoc. of Goodwill Baptist Church

Domestic Abuse Women's Network (DAWN) **Downtown Emergency Service Center** 

Eastside Domestic Violence Program

Eastside Interfaith Social Concerns Council- CCS Special Delivery Ministry

El Centro de la Raza **Exodus Housing** Family Services

1st Avenue Service Center/Operation Nightwatch

First Place

Fremont Public Association

Friends of Youth

Hopelink

Housing of Meaningful Emergencies

Immanuel Lutheran Interaction Transition

Interfaith Hospitality Network of Seattle International District Housing Alliance Issaguah Church and Community Services

**Jewish Family Services** Jubilee Women's Center

Kent Youth and Family Services

Kirkland Interfaith Transitional Housing

Lifelong AIDS Alliance

Low Income Housing Institute

Mamma's Hands

Manaway Evangelistic Ministry

Multi-Service Center Muslim Housing Services

**New Beginnings** 

Plymouth House of Healing Pregnancy Aid of Kent

Providence Hospitality House Seattle Children's Home

Seattle Emergency Housing Service Seattle Housing and Resource Effort

Seattle Indian Center Seattle Mental Health Sojourner Place

TeenHope

The Salvation Army

**Trinity House** 

**Union Gospel Mission** 

United Indians of All Tribes Foundation

**United States Mission Corp** University Temple Methodist

Victory Outreach Vine Maple Place Vision House Way Back Inn Yacob's House

YMCA of Greater Seattle Youth & Outreach Services

YouthCare

YWCA Seattle-King Co. – Snohomish Co.

# **Organizations Participating in the 2003 Street Count**

Aloha Inn

Archdiocesan Housing Authority

**Ballard Family Center** 

Boomtown Café

Catholic Community Services

Catholic Community Services – South King County

Central Lutheran Lunch Program

Church of Mary Magdalene

City of Seattle Human Service Department

Community Health Centers of King County

**Compass Center** 

Crisis Clinic

**Downtown Emergency Service Center** 

First Place

Friends of Youth

Gethsemane Lutheran Church

Homesight

Interfaith Taskforce on Homelessness

King County Housing and Community Development Program

Low Income Housing Institute

Multi-Service Center

Operation Nightwatch

Orion Youth Center

Partnership for Youth

Peace for the Streets by Kids from the Streets

Plymouth Housing Group

**REACH** 

Real Change Homeless Newspaper

Saint Vincent de Paul

Seattle Department of Neighborhoods

Seattle Human Services Coalition

Seattle Pacific University students

Seattle Police Department Community Service Offers

Union Gospel Mission

United Way of King County

University of Washington students

Valley Cities Counseling and Consultation

Vine Maple Place

Vision House

YWCA Seattle-King County- Snohomish County

# Seattle/King County Coalition for the Homeless, www.homelessinfo.org

#### **National Websites**

#### Housing and Homelessness Issues

- National Alliance to End Homelessness, <u>www.naeh.org</u>
- National Coalition for the Homeless, www.nationalhomeless.org
- National Housing Trust Fund, www.nhtf.org
- US Department of Housing and Urban Development, www.hud.gov
- US Conference of Mayors, www.usmayors.org

#### **Washington State Websites**

#### Housing and Homelessness Issues

- Washington State Coalition for the Homeless, www.EndHomelessnessWA.org
- Committee to End Homelessness in King County, www.cehkc.org
- Housing Development Consortium, www.hdc-kingcounty.org

#### **Local Policy Papers and Reports**

- 2001 King County Benchmark Report, http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/orpp/benchmrk/bench01/
- Homeless Child Care Needs Assessment: February 2000 Metro-King County,
  - http://www.metrokc.gov/dchs/csd/childcare/HomelessChildCare.pdf
- Street Youth Task Force Pilot Project Needs Assessment, Interim Report King County, October 2001
- 2001 Washington State Data Book, Office of Financial Management, www.ofm.wa.gov/databook/index.htm
- Impact of Government Regulations and Fees on Housing Costs, May 2001, Washington Research Council, http://www.researchcouncil.org/Briefs/2001/ePB01-18/Growth9.htm
- Washington State 2002 Competitiveness Report, a joint study http://www.researchcouncil.org/ace/washace2002/washace2002report.htm